THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
" 1 year,	30 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	5 00
" 6 months,	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864. [No. 83.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

From the New York News.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH—HON. ALEXANDER LONG AMONG HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Long had a public reception on his return from Congress by his constituents of the Second District of Ohio, which, as described in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was not only large but enthusiastic. He was welcomed by the Hon. Wm. M. Cory, in a speech of some length, which was responded to by Mr. Long, giving an account of his stewardship — The representative and the constituents alike justified the bold stand taken by Mr. Long in Congress, for which he was censured by all fanatic Abolitionists. To show the spirit of the people, we subjoin the resolutions of the meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio, hail with delight the return of their Representative; and we are proud of the record he has made for himself in the Congress of the United States, as the advocate of our rights, our liberties and immediate peace.

Resolved, That like our Representative, we believe there are now but two alternatives—either an acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the States composing the Southern Confederacy, or the complete subjugation and extermination of their people; and of the alternative, like him, we prefer the former.

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediate peace, and against the further prosecution of this war.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no right to coerce a sovereign State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present Administration in all its principal measures. It has suppressed free speech, imprisoned citizens without cause; impoverished, bankrupted and depopulated the country, and attempted to destroy Republican Government in the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio to-day unfurl their banner for the Presidential campaign, and having an abiding faith in the honesty, ability, statesmanship, and firmness of their representative, they present him as their first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio has beheld with indignation the vile treatment used towards the illustrious ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, by the Senate of the United States, and believing that he should return to preside over that assemblage, in its deliberations upon the liberties of the people, we send greeting to the noble State of Delaware, his name as our first choice for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Cincinnati daily papers for publication.

The President requested the meeting to signify audibly their assent to the passage of the resolutions consistent with their health. The response was a vociferous and unanimous yeas.

LIEUT. GEN. S. D. LEE.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has recently been appointed Lieutenant General in the Confederate States army, and placed in the command of the Mississippi Department In connection with this announcement, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, a brief military biography will prove interesting. He is a native of South Carolina, and a graduate of West Point, where he took his diploma in 1854; was a classmate of Gens. J. E. B. Stuart, J B. Villepigue, W. D. Pender and Horace Randall. He commenced his military career as second lieutenant of the fourth artillery, and was subsequently promoted to a first lieutenancy of the first regiment of regulars. Soon after his native State seceded from the old Union, he resigned his position and repaired to South Carolina, where he entered the army as captain, early in March, 1861. He served with Beauregard in the taking of Fort Sumter, and after the strife was fully inaugurated, and a hostile army on the soil of the Old Dominion, he repaired to Virginia with a battery of light artillery, and there, with the legion of Hampton, figured conspicuously and honorably in the many engagements. He was soon honored with the rank of Major, next Lieutenant Colonel, and then Colonel. He commanded a battery on the Potomac for some time; was in the battle of Seven Pines and the seven days fight around Richmond; was next assigned to duty as Colonel of the fourth Virginia cavalry, and subsequently to a battery of artillery that gained distinction in the second battle of Manassas and at Sharpsburg. When a commander was needed for the defences of Vicksburg, in the fall of 1862, President Davis sent him to defend the stronghold of Mississippi, having conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier General. He commanded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, above Vicksburg, where in December 1862, he whipped Sherman and Morgan Smith, who brought a large force against his heroic little band. At the battle of Baker's Creek he commanded a Brigade of Georgians, and during the seige of Vicksburg held that portion of Stevenson's line so furiously assaulted on the 19th and 22d of May. Shortly after the surrender Gen. Lee was appointed to the rank of Major General, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Mississippi department.—*South Carolinian.*

BUTLER AND BANKS.

The Chicago *Times* contains the following notice of the above worthies:

As information gradually reaches the public, it is found that another abolition favorite of the administration has proved himself to be as ignorant, as incompetent, as useless, as he has ever been believed to be by conservative people. We refer to Ben Butler, whose military genius in early days gave us Big Bethel, and whose ripened genius has given us, in later days, a like gift in the result of the battle before Drewry's Bluff. It is now pretty definitely ascertained—so much so that even the New York *Times* admits it editorially—that it was Butler's obstinacy or ignorance which prevented his retaining the successes he first gained on the Petersburg railroad; and, furthermore, that it was his obstinacy or cowardice which made him sneak to his fortifications at Bermuda Hundreds, when Smith, Gilmore, and others were confident that the line could be held. In these operations we lost over ten thousand men, of whom some three thousand are prisoners, and for whose loss Butler is entirely responsible.

People complain, and not unreasonable, that the Administration will appoint men like Butler to places where their duties are limited to banishing clergymen, incarcerating women in prison, and playing the tyrant and brute generally; but they are right in making still greater complaints when such fellows are entrusted with the precious lives of our men, and are allowed to squander them in stupid, impracticable, useless operations.

It is Lincoln who must carry the blame for the sacrifices perpetrated by such incompetents as Butler and Banks.

THERE IS CORN IN THE OLD LAND YET.

A correspondent, writing to the Mobile *Register*, says, "I have passed through the biggest cornfield I ever saw. It reaches from Demopolis to Semal, and for miles it really does seem to be one vast cornfield. There is yet an abundance of old corn all through the country, and I doubt if it can all be gotten away in time to make room for a new crop.

[From the New York News.

OVER TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF MEN, AND STILL WANT MORE.

The following figures, so far as they go, are supposed to be reliable: Raised in 1861, as per report of Secretary Cameron, for three months, 77,875; raised in the same year, as per same report, for three years, 660,971; call of July 1st, 1862, (three years' men,) 300,000; call of August 4, 1862, for militia, (nine months men,) 300,000; call for militia of certain States, June 15, 1863, to repel invaders of Pennsylvania, 120,000; draft of July, 1863, three years' men, 300,000; number raised since October 17, as per statement of Senator Wilson, 700,000; total, 2,458,846. In the recent battles on the way to Richmond, and in Sherman's raid in Georgia, the losses by bullets and disease are so great that conscription will follow conscription, in order to procure new victims to fill the ranks that havoc has so thinned.

The statement above does not embrace the militia called out in the Western States, and hurried forward to the Army of the Potomac, nor the call for the militia of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, now being filled, nor does it embrace the last conscription. Yet still the insatiate appetite of war calls for more of human blood and human suffering.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, thought the Union not worth saving without a "little blood letting." One would think that there has been blood letting, misery and death enough within the last three years to satisfy the most blood-thirsty of all the Abolition tribe, yet the cry is still for more.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of ISAAC BROWN as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones County. 83—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

☞ Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—te. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of GOV. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 5th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 81—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 13, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your sufrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.
May 16. 6—w3m.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

82—tf. C. B. HARRISON.
C. S. Depository.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. (SEAL.)

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.
July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Fromeberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weig ed.

W. A. THOMPSON.
July 20, 1864. 78—td.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose, County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
68—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C, JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

48—tf. EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Emmett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Marchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sgm D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Pruitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Faze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Moreheac,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt K E Wilson; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph A Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consiste of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ector's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 28, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican Institutions in all their purity.

Lincoln's Terms of Peace.

The following is the communication that was sent to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, by President Lincoln, in reply to their propositions looking to peace:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Messrs. Clay and Holcombe asked for a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. The above communication was received through Horace Greely. It was replied to in just, but dignified terms by Mr. Holcombe. We give the conclusion of his answer:

"Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its right or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

"It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people, addressed "To whom it may concern."

"It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

"What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and of fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been put in our hands.

"We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

"Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe there are few, if any, among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self respect.

"If it can be procured only by their submission to terms of conquest, generations yet unborn must witness its restoration.

"If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

"Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters. They have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government."

We have now in Mr. Lincoln's own language the terms upon which he is willing to negotiate for peace. "The integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery," are indispensable prerequisites to peace with Abraham Lincoln. Not only so, but "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace," must come by and with an authority, "that can control the armies now at war against the United States."

What can the South do, but fight on, when such degrading, humiliating, and ruinous terms are the only conditions upon which we can be at peace with our Northern enemies? What is the use of our attempting to negotiate, when we are met at the threshold with "conditions," the acceptance of which, by us, would be dishonorable and disgraceful in the extreme?

What say the peculiar "peace men" now to Mr. Lincoln's letter? What says Mr. Holden? Will he accept the "conditions" proposed by Mr. Lincoln—to restore the Union and give up the institution of slavery?

Let Mr. Holden speak out. Now is a golden opportunity for him to define his position. Without reference to the election, we will say here that Mr. Holden now has it in his power, not only in a measure to redeem himself, but to do an important service to the State and the Confederacy. There is an incipient spirit of abolitionism among certain classes in North Carolina. Mr. Holden has it in his power to crush this spirit and to rectify public sentiment on the subject of slavery. Will he do it? Or will he continue to cater to that spirit, if not to encourage it among our people, and thus to sow the seeds of "woes unnumbered" throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina?

Election Notice.

We call attention to the election notice published in this issue, by order of the Commandant of Conscripts. All soldiers that are here, whether on detached service, or as details, or on furlough, can have the privilege of voting, between the usual hours, *to-day*, by going to the office of Major W. W. Peirce, Chief Q. M., for the State. We trust the soldiers will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and show that they are *free independent* American citizens, by voting an *open ticket*.

What Yankee Deserters Say.

We understand that three or four days ago some three or four hundred Yankees threw down their arms, deserted, came within our lines, and gave themselves up. They said the feeling of their Yankee brethren was, that if they could only take Petersburg and Richmond, and Holden could be elected Governor of North Carolina, they would then have the Confederacy precisely where they wanted it. We learn further, that numbers of North Carolina troops, who had intended to vote for Holden, when they heard this statement made by the Yankees, declared they could not think of voting for him.

Such, we are well satisfied, is the true state of the case. The Yankees regard the election of Holden only second in importance to the capture of Richmond. Should this arch agitator be elected, there will be witnessed throughout the entire North demonstrations of rejoicing such as have usuallly succeeded a victory over Southern arms.

The election of Mr. Holden, we have much reason to fear, would transfer the seat of war to North Carolina. It would be evidence to the Yankee mind—whether true or not, it would make little difference—that there is a strong Union sentiment in this State—that all that is necessary to develop it would be to send Yankee forces here to protect the Union men. Thus, any one can see, that North Carolina, hitherto comparatively remote from the seat of war and exempt in a great degree from the devastations and destruction and privations and sufferings incident to the presence of great armies, would at once be subjected to the fiery ordeal it has been Virginia's peculiar lot to pass through up to this time.

Tories Captured.

We are happy to learn that Capt. McMillan with his cavalry and the Watauga Home Guards, captured, a few days ago in Watauga county, forty-one and killed five of the Yadkin tories and deserters, as they were making their way to Tennessee, in order to obtain reinforcements with a view of returning to the Western counties of this State and controlling the election in favor of Mr. Holden. We trust there are enough troops, with the aid of the Home Guards in the West, to prevent the lawless men in those counties and the Tennessee tories from taking possession of the polls and preventing loyal citizens from voting. Threats have been made to this effect. Let loyal men stand by their rights.

If You

Vote for W. W. Holden, fellow-citizens of North Carolina, you vote to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to North Carolina, and to superadd the unutterable horrors of civil war to the pending struggle for national existence. Will you do it with your eyes open? God forbid!

Vote for Zebulon B. Vance, and you not only vote for a patriot and statesman of enlarged and liberal views,—but you vote for keeping the enemy at a distance—to prevent civil war and bloodshed in North Carolina—to put down lawlessness of all kinds—to preserve the liberties of the citizen inviolate—to continue to clothe and feed our soldiers—to provide for their wives and little ones, while they are battling for the independence of their country—and to bring about peace in the only lawful and legitimate mode—though the constituted authorities.

☞ Let those who belonged to the Know Nothing or American party, remember that W. W. Holden denounced the members of that order as traitors to their country, and unworthy to be believed and trusted. And let it be remembered now, that if he is not a member of the treasonable oath-bound society, known as "Heroes of America," he is their apologist and defender.

☞ Let it be remembered by all whigs that W. W. Holden denounced Henry Clay, the father of the whig party, as a black leg and a gambler, and charged that he was guilty of "bargain intrigue and corruption."

☞ Let the old Union men of North Carolina remember that W. W. Holden was the father of secession in this State, and did more than any other one man to bring on this terrible and cruel war.

☞ Vote for W. W. Holden, and you vote to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy.

Vote for Zebulon B Vance, and you vote against secession and civil war.

GENERAL FORREST.

A 'Memphian' sends the Mobile *Register* the following:

SIR:—Permit me through your columns, to correct a statement which has appeared in various papers in the Confederacy, and has even found its way into English journals, in relation to General Forrest.

It seems to be the general belief, among those who are unacquainted with this great soldier, that he is a man of no education and but little refinement, and I have heard it asserted by some, even in this city, that he can scarcely write his own name.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Among those who have known him intimately for the last fifteen or twenty years, and who enjoyed his society in times of peace, at his home in Memphis, Forrest was always regarded as a high toned, chivalrous gentleman, a man of extraordinary intelligence, and few men of my acquaintance possess, in so eminent a degree, so thorough a knowledge of business life and acquaintance with the world; and few could so well grace either a counting house or drawing room, or preside with more dignity over a popular assemblage.

As a thorough business man, he had few superiors, as his success in that line has abundantly proven, and his advice was esteemed and sought after by the eldest merchant of Memphis.

His friends and associates were among the first citizens of that section, and among the number were many men of eminence and distinction.

The late talented representative from that District in Congress, (Hon. David M. Currin,) was for many years his intimate friend and associate, and he it was who first represented his claims to promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.

I am thus anxious to correct an erroneous impression which has been disseminated, no doubt, by some careless or ignorant writers, who, in the absence of any correct information upon the subject, were disposed to give free rein to their imagination, because he has done much for us all, to command our respect, and honor and admiration; and his fame is now, moreover, no longer local, but national. It belongs to his country; and we, as its custodian, should not carelessly allow its lustre to be dimmed by even the equivocal charge of want of education and refinement.

True, he may not have enjoyed the advantages of a classical education, but his school has been the world, and the exalted position he has held and now holds, both in civil and military life, shows how well he has studied his precepts, and how well he has profited by its teachings.

CONVENTION.

The advocates of a convention assail those who advise against one being called with denying the right of the people to call one. This is not true. Those who would in a friendly way advise the people against the propriety or usefulness of a convention as readily acknowledge the power of the people to call one, as those who make this false charge. All Carolinians acknowledge that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people. But when an important proposition of this kind is started, is it not proper, is it not expected that the people will talk it over and discuss it in all its bearings. Surely those who think that no good can grow out of it, at least not enough to justify the expense of it, are not to be scared away from conversation and discussion by being charged with being opposed to the rights and power of the people. What renders this right so dear and valuable, is that the people have also the power to confer together freely both publicly and privately, and honestly advise with each other, whether it is proper and useful to call a convention, before they proceed to do it. Otherwise at all times, and on all occasions a convention would have to be called, whenever a few would insist on it, in order to save the right.

For what purpose is the tax of a convention now to be imposed on the people? The friends of this measure say that they are opposed to reconstruction, to going back into the old Union, to submission, or subjugation. To all *three* of these things they say they are opposed. Ask them publicly, and they will say so. They will not deny that this is their position on these three points. Here we all professedly agree. Then what is the necessity for a convention? It is not proposed to make any alterations in our State constitution. Then what is it intended to do? Then, as to any thing else in relation to war or peace, the Legislature can do anything that a convention can do, except according to the present established political doctrine, a convention can secede from the Southern Confederacy and the Legislature cannot, with this exception, so far as war or peace is concerned, the General Assembly can do all, that the convention can do.

The Legislature is elected by the same people, and the same voters who would elect the delegates to the Convention. The members of Assembly can as well confer with the President, Congress, and sister States of the Confederacy, as the members of a Convention can. Let the friends of a Convention be asked, and let them point out what it is, that they want done by a Convention, that cannot be done by the General Assembly, which the people are in a short time to elect? What is it that they want to be done, which cannot be done sooner for peace by the Assembly, than by a Convention to be called and meet after the meeting of the Assembly, except it be to secede a second time, carry North Carolina out of the Confederacy, jump her out of the frying pan into the fire—into two wars instead of one—one with Lincoln, and one with the Confederacy. Let us hear and particularly understand what can be done for peace by a Convention which cannot be done by the Assembly. This is a most important question to all of us, who are anxious for peace. The people, who are for peace, and we all are, are not, and will not be disposed to go for a Convention, unless it can be shown that something more can be done by such a body for peace, and sooner done than by the Legislature, now about to be elected, if so, let us hear and distinctly know what this *something* is. It is useless to be talking to, and creating further excitement with the people already excited with the present troubles, unless it can be explained clearly what this Convention can do, or is expected to do. If the advocates of a Convention are not for deceiving the voters, and are, as they say opposed to another secession, why do they not honestly and fairly say that they are opposed to all attempts to return to abolition Lincoln's Government, and without some such purpose there is no necessity for a Convention. Or are they muddy and confused on this subject, in order by the deception to catch the votes of men who, in their despondency, indulged the vain hope of getting the old Union back again? These Convention agitators know these things to be true—and, as honest men, they ought to tell the people, that they have no hope of ever restoring the old Constitution, or the old Union; that nothing which North Carolina can do, by Convention or otherwise, can ever restore the old Union under which we were all once so happy.

STARTLING DECLINE IN THE SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Florida, while sending to the bottom some Yankee vessels, has been the means of bringing to the top some statistics which show a startling decline in the shipping of that nation. From the first place in the Maratime world, the United States has descended to about the fifth. The New York *World* says:

In 1860 the total tonnage of the United States, exclusive of whaling and steam tonnage, was five million two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty one tons. In 1864 it is in the neighborhood of one million six hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and sixteen tons. That is, we have lost in four years three million five hundred and forty thousand six hundred and sixty-five tons. We say nothing of the loss through the involuntary idleness of our vessels—nothing of the number of ships that lie rotting at our wharves and at foreign ports. We would simply ask, at the rate given above, how long a time must elapse before our commercial marine will be entirely whipped out, and the American flag unknown in any foreign port, or even on our own seas, save as seen upon ships of war. From being actually greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth, our tonnage has dwindled below the standard of the third rate maritime powers.

More than nine hundred vessels that in 1860 were owned by the citizens of the United States, and floated the stars and stripes, are now in the hands of foreign owners and sailing under foreign flags. On Thursday morning last we published a list of the names and owners of six hundred of these vessels—having an aggregate tonnage of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-five tons—sold during the single year, 1863, to British owners, as compiled from British authority, and to which list the reader can easily turn.—Foreigners will not ship goods in American bottoms, and so our vessels must either rot in port or become the property of people of other nationality. Not a single American steamer crosses the ocean at the present time—our steamships doing a pitiful duty as coasters, and even then with no sense of security.—Foreign steamers carry our mails and freight, and transport such of our citizens whom business or pleasure call upon a foreign soil.

THE CURE FOR CORPULENCY—MR. BANTING'S COURSE OF TREATMENT.

The means by which Mr. Banting managed to reduce his physical proportions may be interesting to some of our readers. Breakfast—four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, boiled fish, bacon, or cold meat of any kind, except pork, a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), and one ounce of dry toast. Dinner—five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetables except potatoes, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of any pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret. Nightcap if required, a tumbler of grog, (gin, whiskey, or brandy, without sugar,) or a glass or two of claret or sherry. The quantities of the different articles specified in his liberal diet roll, Mr. Banting states, must be left to the natural appetite, but for himself he took at breakfast six ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at dinner, eight ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at tea, three ounces of solid and six of liquid; and the nightcap he introduces to show that it is not injurious, whilst for the encouragement of smokers it may be mentioned that tobacco is allowable. When Mr. Banting began this treatment in August, 1862, he weighed 202 lbs., and after a year's perseverance in it, in September, 1863, he had lost 46 lbs., and reduced his girth 12½ inches.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 22d inst., was received in Richmond on the night of the 24th ult.—It states that on the authority of the Washington correspondents of several New York papers that a Rev. Col. Jacques and a Mr. Edward Kirk, were recently at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission; that they were elegantly entertained for three days; that they had two interviews with "Mr. Davis," &c. What passed at these interviews will not be disclosed for the present, but "it is intimated that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Confederacy."

ANOTHER "PEACE NEGOTIATION."

The *Gazette* publishes a summary of a correspondence which has taken place between Ex-Senator Clay, of Alabama, Professor Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, on the one side, and Horace Greely on the other. On the 12th, Sanders addressed a note to Greely asking safe conduct for Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and himself, to Washington. His letter is dated at the "Clifton House," Canada.

Greeley, understanding they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct from the President.

They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of their Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable for him to communicate by telegraph with him and obtain further instructions.

The following was accordingly received from Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Clay and Holcombe in a closing letter to Greely refer to the repeated declarations of the Confederate authorities of their willingness to negotiate for peace, and deprecate the decision of Lincoln, as expressed in his document addressed "To Whom it May Concern"—They say: "It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with the rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy. * * We have no use for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States, without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

SCENES IN WILSON'S RAID.

A Yankee correspondent who accompanied Wilson on his last raid, gives the following sketch of the conduct of the negroes seduced by the raiders from their homes:

We had scarcely marched ten miles on the late expedition, when the negroes began to rally around our flag, and the number with rapidity increased, still, I feel perfectly safe in saying, two thousand contrabands of all ages followed the expedition.

It was an amusing sight to witness the manner in which they came in, and to see the taste they displayed in selecting articles to carry along into the promised land; for it seemed to be a settled opinion with them that when once they reached Yankeedom they were in the land of promise "sure 'nuff."—A wench dressed in some cotton stuff, coarse enough for gunny bags dirty and greasy withal as the sacks pork merchants encase sides of bacon in, would steal her mistress' fashionable bonnet, ornate with marvellous ribbons and wonderful plumes and flowers, and with this upon her head she would trudge along through the dust, supremely proud of her finery, and thinking herself as attractive as an African Venus.

Some of the women would take articles along with them of no earthly utility. Occasionally one could be seen carrying a huge mirror, another a china wash-bowl or pitcher or some other article of crockery ware of equally doubtful utility. Some boy, whose master had skedaddled, would steal his clothes, even to his cane, gloves and hat, and, mounted on a gay and prancing steed which he had purloined, he would ride about, swelling like a peacock and looking down upon his walking companions with an imperious air of Magnus Apollo. How the women and children managed to keep up with us I cannot conceive. From the 22d of June to the present they have followed us, notwithstanding the fact that at times we scarcely rested for an hour in forty-eight; and in twenty-four hours we have marched more than sixty miles. Yet the poor creatures follow, panting and perspiring, still keeping up.

Many of them joined us mounted on either horses or mules, and as these were wanted in the batteries and wagons, they were taken from them. A large number of carts, wagons, carriages, coaches, barouches, and vehicles of every description were brought into our lines, but have since fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rebel cavalry sabred many of the negroes who fell into their hands when they made their charge near the wanty. It was really appalling to hear the heart-rending shrieks of the women and children as the rebels dashed into them, firing their carbines among them and cutting down with their sabres. Probably a thousand men, women and children followed us to our lines.

NORTHERN PEACE SENTIMENTS.

That the mass of the Northern people, if they could be permitted to vote their secret sentiments, unawed by bayonets, would to-morrow vote for peace on the basis of separation, rather than encounter the possible consequences of an indefinite prolongation of this contest, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. They are sick at heart of the senseless waste of blood and treasure, and beginning to see that the restoration of Southern trade and commerce is not to be obtained by the expenditure of any amount of gunpowder. Minie bullets and bombshells, they are fast discovering, are not the kind of currency which produces cotton and tobacco. But the latent peace sentiments of the North can be of no practical avail to the Confederate cause till Confederate bayonets overthrow the armies which sustain the Lincoln despotism. We are fighting the battles of freedom in the United States, as well as in our own country: and though we feel no anxiety to aid in the emancipation of those who have sought to enslave ourselves, yet, if their deliverance will hasten the termination of this war, our labors will not be without reward. We look to our armies as the only pacificators whose intervention will have any influence in the quarrel. We look to the camp as the only ark for the Dove of Peace, and to the storm and deluge of the battle as the only spot where it can find an olive branch.—Such reflections should inspire the hearts and nerve the arms of every soldier in the Confederacy. Literally and truly the only earthly hope of peace is in their success. Let every General and every private realize this truth in all its bearings, and who can doubt the result?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 27.

The prediction of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 22d seems likely to be realized soon on the North bank of James river.

Hancock's 2d corps, which was in our front a few days ago, have gone there and perhaps other Yankee forces. An engagement occurred there to-day, but full particulars have not transpired.

The 19th corps of the Yankee army have appeared in front of our lines at Bermuda Hundreds.

All comparative quiet, though Grant it still digging.

A citizen of California was sent in our lines under flag of truce on private business.

The Press telegrams of the 25th should have read: Grant is strengthening his left, which rests near the Weldon Railroad, and massing on our left; his right is in front of Petersburg.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 27.

Baltimore papers of the 26th confirm the defeat of Crook and Averill near Winchester on Sunday last. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The Federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. Averill lost all his artillery. It is reported that Averill and Mulligan were killed.

Telegrams from Georgia, though not claiming a victory at Atlanta on Friday, do not coincide a defeat. McPherson's death is officially reported.

Sherman estimates his loss at two thousand.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri, having for its effect the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested.

Gold 259.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

We have frequently seen a statement of the great weight of lead required to be fired in battle for the killing or wounding of a single man. But does anybody ever reflect that to free the negroes emancipated by this war, we have expended more than double the weight of every individual estimated in hard silver money? Such is the actual fact. The cost of the war up to the present time would amount to over sixty thousand tons of sterling silver. Average the weight of negroes, big and little, at seventy pounds, and double it in silver as the cost of each darkey's "freedom," and we find that our war expenses would pay, at that rate, for 960,000 "citizens of African descent." That's the way the money goes.—*Boston Courier.*

If there is now a Jackson among us, it is either Gen. Dick Taylor or Gen. Forrest. The campaign in Louisiana has been surpassed by nothing in this war, except Gen. Lee's present campaign in Virginia. The career of Forrest, we think, compare with that of Jackson. These are the men to advance to the head of great armies, and either of them, we think, would have been a more suitable successor to General Johnston (if he must be displaced) than Gen. Hood. Forrest has the very genius of war, and if we do not misjudge, is far superior to the subordinate command of a body of cavalry. The man is full of resources, and has proved himself equal to every emergency. Taylor's merits rest on his campaign in Louisiana—and it is a record full of suggestion to the government, when it is hunting for a leader. Oh that these men were with the army of Tennessee!—*Charlottsville Chronicle.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, July 28th, 1864.

POLLS WILL BE OPEN TO-DAY BETWEEN THE hours prescribed by law, at the Office of Maj. W. W. PEIRCE, Q. M., where the votes of all men in the military service of the Confederate States, whether enlisted men or detailed conscripts, on duty or furlough at this Post, and legally entitled to vote, will be received. This notice does not refer to residents of the city or vicinity, who will vote on the regular election day.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

S8—1t.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

Raleigh, N. C., July 26, 1864.

NOTICE! DETAILED MEN!!

UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE COMMANDant of this Post, detailed employees of the Quartermaster's Department, now residents of this county, will vote for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c., AT MY OFFICE. The polls will be opened July 28th, by three free-holders, under my direction. Those in the country embraced under the above head are permitted to leave their work and come in town for this purpose.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

S2—2t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C,

July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places; to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

83—td.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 lbs. to 120 lbs., for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 7.—1mpd.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst. Surg. in charge.

11—tf.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—8w.